

# Rand School, 'Left Wing' and I. W. W. Raided

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The office of the Bolshevik Envoy, L. C. A. K. Martens, which was raided two weeks ago, to take possession of the telephone.

Huge quantities of books and documents were seized and set aside for removal. At a late hour, the raiding party was still going through the literature to add to the large quantity they had already taken.

No one was arrested and no subpoenas were served. Algonern Lee, leader of the Socialists in the Board of Aldermen and Educational Director of the Rand School, denounced the raid as a ridiculous performance, and characterized Mr. Stevenson as "the greatest maker of Bolsheviks in America."

He praised the conduct of the troopers and all others who accompanied Mr. Stevenson, saying that they were extremely courteous.

In fact the raiding party made such little fuss that an interpretative dance which was being executed by three, rather pretty young girls in the gymnasium on top of the building, went on, and several of the state troopers will bear witness.

The chief grievance—in fact the only one—of the raiding party was that Mr. Stevenson, according to him, broke his word not to enter any room unless some one designated by the Rand School director was also present.

"We do not intend to use violence," said Mr. Lee, "and why I wanted one of my men present when the papers were being examined and taken away was to have them inventoried and watched, lest something should be carried in. To put it in the vernacular, I wanted to guard against a frame-up. One of the books seized in the bookstore was the economic social history of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard. It is true that the manifesto of the 'Left Wing' was also there. But it was in a bookshelf, and anything salable in the shelves, both socialist and anti-socialist books.

Democratic Campaign Book There. For example, among the books we have on file here now being examined by the raiding party, is a copy of the Democratic campaign book of 1916, which no one can say reflects our views.

"The Rand School is not concerned with, and has nothing to do with, doctrines advocating violence."

Mr. Stevenson, in the presence of Mr. Lee, told the newspaper men that he would like the public to understand thoroughly that the raid was not on the headquarters of the socialist party, or on any political party.

"We know Mr. Lee's views, and he is not concerned in these proceedings," said Mr. Stevenson.

"I'm director of the Rand School and I stand for everything it does," said Mr. Lee. "There is nothing illegal committed by it."

"Then you cannot be cognizant of all that takes place in it, it is that a statement of fact," retorted Mr. Stevenson.

Another Day Preferred Mr. Lee said that he would not have minded the raid so much if it were conducted on the other day but Saturday, "when most of the staff is away."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the I. W. W. leader, and numerous other extreme radicals occupy offices in the building. None of these offices, however, was visited by the raiders.

The affidavit of Clarence L. Converse, special agent, on which the warrant was issued, reads, in part:

"That at the premises commonly known as No. 7, located at 21st Street, there is located a building in which appears the following sign: 'Rand School of Social Science, the People's House, Rand School Book Store.' The said premises are used by the Rand School of Social Science and by the American Socialist Society, and persons unknown to the deponent. On the 20th day of June, 1919, I did purchase of a mature person in charge of the said bookstore certain publications which I there purchased were the following: 'The New Social System, or the Correct Basis of Economics and Ethics,' 'Manifesto and Programme of the Left Wing Section, Socialist Party Local, New York City,' and three copies of 'The Workers' World,' April 21, May 1 and May 30, 1919, and 'The New York Communist,' of Saturday, June 14."

The affidavit contains the following quotations from the New Social System:

"Compulsory education is slavery and must go."

"The new system will have courts of liberty and justice instead of the so-called justice courts of the present, and which do not know the meaning of justice."

"Liberty will give her (woman) knowledge of how to get utmost happiness, minus the pain which is now mixed with it, and will enable her to select her best affinity at all times and to bear or not bear children, as she chooses. Justice will pay her for the time it takes her to raise a good child. A hog raiser gets paid for raising hogs and a spud raiser for nursing and caring for potatoes. If simple products are worth paying for, why are not producers of all products worth paying for?"

"Compulsory marriage will be abolished and sex mating become a private affair."

"Liberty requires that best judgment in natural selection and natural desire be always used in the present, and to the future with solemn oath is bondage slavery."

Objects to Sunday Laws "Sunday laws, like marriage laws and most other laws, are infringements on liberty. Religion is an auxiliary of rulers, and was invented, or at least used, by slave masters and tyrants to further keep their slaves in subjection. Oppressive people should work and fight for justice and liberty now, first, last and all the time, individually and collectively, and start the cooperative commonwealth going now."

The affidavit comments as follows:

"There are a great many other revolutionary, seditious and obscene statements in the said book which are not quoted in this affidavit."

The pamphlet entitled "Manifesto and Programme of the Left Wing Section" is quoted in part as follows:

"It is the task of a revolutionary socialist party to direct struggles of the proletariat and to provide a programme for the culminating crisis."

The Proposed Programme "The programme must be so directed that when the crisis comes the workers will be prepared to accept a programme of the following character:

"The organization of workmen's councils; workmen's control of industry; repudiation of all national debts; expropriation of the banks; expropriation of the railways and such organizations; the socialization of foreign trade."

In the publication called "The New York Communist," under date of June 14, are contained various articles advocating the duty, necessity and propriety of overthrowing the existing government by force or violence and by unlawful means. Under the caption "Bombs" is the following:

"The country is up in arms; the man hunt is on, and any one who is particularly active as a working class

champion is liable to be railroaded for a long prison term. The system (referring to the United States government) must be overthrown by the action of the workers, organized as a class conscious mass for the purpose of inaugurating the proletarian dictatorship."

Under the caption "A Reply to a Non-Partisan League Farmer" the affidavit quotes in part:

Hope for Easy Victory "Do we hold that the revolution must come by violence? To answer this question, yes, we would be willing to say. The Left Wing hopes that the proletariat will conquer its enemy, the capitalist class, with as little bloodshed as possible."

Under the head of "Violence or Solidarity," there is a long quotation of which the following is a part:

"Even in its death throes capitalism is not going to allow the workers to take hold of the shattered machinery of civilization without a battle! The Left Wing advocates a strong and close organization of the working class in order that it may assume the state power. The economic foundation for the institution of the dear love of comradeship, not to be without blood and tears. There is no place for pacifists in the social revolution."

From "The Rebel Worker," an I. W. W. paper printed in this city, there is quoted from the issue of April 15 last the following:

"The United States is in the grip of a bloody revolution! Thousands of workers are slaughtered by machine guns in New York City! Washington is on fire! Industry is at a standstill and thousands of workers are starving. The government is using the most brutal and repressive measures to put down the revolution. The above is what we may expect to see on the front pages of what few newspapers survive the upheaval."

List of Names Given The affidavit, continuing, says the number of persons "who are engaged in maintaining the said promises and in circulating, selling, displaying, distributing and giving away the various publications, books, documents, records and newspapers printed and written for me unknown, but I am informed and believe that some of said persons are: André Courant, Eugene Lyons, Harold L. Varney, H. E. Sawdon, Bertha Mailly, Scott Nearing, Ludwig Lore, Louis L. Lochner, Benjamin Glassberg (which latter person is a public school teacher in the City of New York and was dismissed for his seditious utterances), A. L. Trachtenberg (an attorney in the City of New York), Harry Dana, D. P. Baughman, Herman Epstein, Norman Thomas, Lagpat Ras, Henry Newman, James O'Neal, Irwin St. John Tucker (who was convicted under the espionage act and who is now out on bail pending appeal) and others whose names are unknown to the deponent."

Morgan Envelopes In I. W. W. Office Twenty Taken in Raid Regarded as Most Important Evidence Found

State troopers and Lusk committee operatives who swooped down on the central headquarters of the I. W. W. at 27 East Fourth Street yesterday afternoon, regard twenty envelopes stamped and bearing the return address of J. P. Morgan & Co. as the most important evidence in the half truck load of assorted literature which they carted away.

The envelopes were found in a dusty desk just before the raiders completed their inventory. They contained rapid I. W. W. literature, were probably used, according to H. W. Grunewald, in charge of the Lusk committee investigators, to insure delivery and avoid suspicion.

Most of the envelopes were stamped with the return address in the lower left hand corner. It read: "If not delivered in five days return to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City." Two of the envelopes bore this stamp in large places, leading the investigators to believe the printing is the work of the New York printers and Publishers' Independent Union, one of the I. W. W. affiliated organizations.

Union Number Found The number "1200" was marked on some of the envelopes. This is the number of the union. One of the investigators, who said he was familiar with the type of envelopes used by the Morgan company, said they are entirely different from those found in the rooms of the I. W. W. Five investigators who combed carefully through the desk containing the envelopes also were satisfied that the legal organization printed the envelopes.

L. S. Chumley, editor of "The Rebel Worker," hundreds of copies of which were taken by the raiders, denied all knowledge of the printing or use of the envelopes.

"While I don't know anything about these envelopes," he said, "I do know that I think using the name of Morgan or any other firm to disseminate our literature to the workers is fully justified. If that is the only way we can get our stuff through, then I think we should do it. As a matter of fact, we have found it fairly easy to circulate our literature."

He Likes the Raid Chumley added that he thought the circulation of his paper and the membership of the order would be increased by between three and four thousand as a result of the raid. Because of his blue shirt, creaseless trousers and knit tie, surrounded by a black broad-brimmed hat, Chumley was selected by the troopers as the leader of the members, although he repeatedly vouchsafed that "the I. W. W. has no leaders."

About fifteen persons, including one woman, were in the rooms, at about 2:45 P. M., when four automobiles, bearing ten state troopers under Sergeant Walter Brey, six Lusk committee investigators and four central office detectives, drew up on the curbing around the corner on Fourth Avenue.

Captain J. A. Warner, commanding Troop K State Police, and Lieutenant Toby were also in the party and supervised arrangements.

Sergeant Brey mounted the stairs of the building housing the I. W. W. headquarters, which are situated on the parlor floor over a kosher delicatessen and luncheon. Brey carried a search warrant signed by Magistrate Brough. He walked in and presented it to Chumley. Behind him came three troopers, and about ten paces in the rear the remainder of the raiding party followed.

One Tried to Get-Away One of the "workers" glimpsed the array of visitors and heard Sergeant Brey mention police. He darted for the rear room and dived through a French window facing the yard. There were steps there, but he didn't use them. A husky trooper leaped after the fleeing member and retrieved him without a struggle. The lone woman in the place did not scream.

The raiders did not about their business expeditiously and with no interference. They announced that no arrests would be made, and permitted the members to come and go at will. Evidence was gathered from desks, closets and walls. Chumley made a slight objection when a dictionary was taken.

He said it cost him \$7.50, and that "the only thing about revolution is it is the definition." He was assured that

## Capitol Seeks "Leak" Exposed by Eastman

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The reputed confidential cable to Secretary of State Lansing from Acting Secretary of State Polk read by Max Eastman at a Bolshevik meeting in New York last night is not bona fide, the Department of State announced today. It "differs in a number of important particulars," it was said, from a cable on the subject of Siberian railways sent at the same time.

Despite this statement, it was evident that the Department of State is worried regarding the quoting of cable as evidence of "stolen goods," an indiscreet finding how Eastman got it and to punish, if possible, the source of the "leak."

All material not bearing on revolution—subjects would be returned promptly.

A few signs in German, advertising meetings and picnics, were taken from the walls. The rooms were originally used as a Jewish wedding hall and mural art works, evidently done in a hurry, cover the walls. Three rooms have been made out of two by a canvas partition.

The "I. W. W. Preamble" This was utilized for advertising the "I. W. W. Preamble," printed in letters five inches high, each word capitalized. It read, in part:

"The Working Class and the Employing Class Have Nothing in Common. There Can Be No Peace as Long as Hunger and Want Are Found among Millions of Working People and the Few Who Make Up the Employing Class Have All the Good Things of Life."

"Between the Two Classes a Struggle Must Go On Until the Workers of the World Organize as a Class. Take Possession of the Earth and the Machinery of Production and Abolish the Wage System."

The raiders worked four hours. Members of the organization drifted in until there were about forty present. One elderly man walked into the rooms and emitted a gasp of pleased surprise at the sight of two policemen.

"Ah, it is a pleasure that you men should join us," he said, smiling and bowing. "This is indeed a triumph for us. And what a number of other stalwart new members," he added, indicating the state troopers and investigators. He was led away, still dreaming.

N. Y. Troopers Raid 'Left Wing' Offices Literature Seized Favors Revolution; Book Gives Names of Contributors

The headquarters of the Socialist "Left Wing," together with the offices of the New York Communist, of which John Reed is the editor, located on the top floor of the four-story building at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, were raided at 2:30 p. m. yesterday by state troopers commanded by Sergeant McVey, aided by six members of the bomb squad, in charge of John J. Geegan.

John Reed, who was recently acquitted of printing seditious articles in "The Masses," which has since been forced to suspend publication, is named in the search warrant as "having certain letters, written and printed matter in his possession, which he intends using as a means of committing a public offense against the laws of the State of New York; of bringing about the overthrow of organized government by force; by unlawful means; by inciting, riot, and endangering life, and the destruction of valuable property."

Raiders Find Doors Locked When the troopers of Company K of the New York City constabulary entered the premises they found all the doors of the top floor locked. Socialist members on the lower floors, who were playing pool and cards, were not molested, and as soon as the caretaker, James Donleavy, could be located the search warrant was served on him, and all printed matter, letters and documents having to do with anarchistic, Bolshevik or revolutionary topics were seized in the name of the government.

There was little commotion and no resistance. No one was, however, allowed to enter or leave the building during the search. After all the available documents had been taken from John Reed's office the effects of Maximilian Cohen, executive secretary of the left wing of the Socialists, were seized together with those of Benjamin Gitlow, the business manager of "The Communist," who presided at the protest meeting held at Madison Square Garden Friday evening.

It was apparent from the mass of circulars and packages of the copies of "The Communist" piled in the office

that a great deal of printing had been recently completed for early distribution. One of the interesting documents was a receipt book showing the voluntary contributions from various societies and individuals to the cause of the left wing. Another was a card index bearing the names of various prominent people throughout the city who had either signified their intention of joining the socialist cause, or were regarded as possible "converts."

The walls of the inner offices were covered with an array of flaming posters asking for contributions for revolutionary socialism.

Despite the fact that the national executive committee of the Socialist party recently issued a statement that all efforts were to be directed in the future to "exterminate revolutionary elements," one of the posters pleaded for funds in the following words:

"The left wing publishes 'The New York Communist,' the paper that in America enunciates the communist principles and wholeheartedly supports the Bolsheviks of Russia and the Spartacists of Germany. The left wing is now being attacked by the reactionaries of the party, by 'The New York Call' by the capitalist press and by the government. Money has been spent, and more is needed. To wipe out our debt, to continue the publication of 'The New York Communist,' to carry on this important fight, we need \$5,000! Contributions are asked to be sent to Maximilian Cohen, 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, at once."

The latest number of "The Communist" publishes an unsigned article entitled "Scuttling the Ship." The opening paragraph reads as follows:

"Comrades: There is hardly a party member who does not know that the trend within the party for the last several months has been toward revolutionary and uncompromising socialism. We have all made up the great lesson by the Scheidemanns and Kautskys of Germany, the Hendersons of England, and Socialists the world over."

"We know that brand of socialism—the kind that always trades and compromises with the capitalist classes, and the supporters of which in time of war and revolution do not hesitate to go hand in hand with their imperialistic governments and revenge themselves upon comrades of such sterling character as Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and others. We know that Socialists believing in the kind of socialism are not to be trusted without party management."

The search warrant for the seizure of the socialist literature was issued by Magistrate Alexander Brough upon affidavit of Michael J. Driscoll, a member of the Lusk committee. The literature neatly wrapped in brown paper bundles was carried away to the headquarters of the Lusk committee less than a short hour after Sergeant McVey and his men entered the premises. All information regarding the contents of the bundles was withheld until it had been investigated by members of the Lusk committee. No arrests were made and little commotion was caused, the majority of people in the immediate vicinity being unaware that a raid was in progress.

Trotzky and Red Flag Are Cheered Two Thousand Radicals Hold Bolshevik Protest Meeting for Martens

With loud applause at every mention of Trotzky, the red flag or revolution, 2,000 radical Socialists gathered at an open-air meeting at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon to protest against the recognition of the Bolshevik government in Russia and the recent raid on the office of L. C. K. A. Martens, the Bolshevik representative.

The meeting started shortly after 2 o'clock and continued until after dark.

Admiral Kolchak, the Lusk committee investigating Bolshevism, Archibald Stevenson, associate counsel; Mayor Hylan and the Union League Club, all were denounced at the three meetings held in the circle at the entrance to Central Park.

Maurice Chalmers, socialist alderman, said the raid on the Soviet offices here was staged largely to gain publicity for the committee investigating Bolshevism.

"The stupid city of New York has now mobilized the state guard," he continued, "because they realize there is a social revolution here. Bolshevism is bound to grow in New York City and New York State."

Norman Thomas sarcastically referred to the government of Admiral Kolchak as a "gentle, kind, democratic influence for Russia."

"We are asked to recognize Kolchak because the Bolsheviks are so rough, so undemocratic! Did you ever hear of the death train? What territory did they travel in? Kolchak's territory, the good Kolchak, and also

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High grade white enamel lipped Coffee Pot, 2-quart capacity \$1.39

High grade white enamel Tea Pot, 1 1/2-quart capacity \$1.39

Corn Broom, best quality green Illinois corn. 69c

High grade white enamel convex Saucepot, 6-quart capacity \$1.39

Aladdin high grade Aluminum Tea Kettle, 4-quart capacity \$4.00

Double Cereal or Rice Boiler, high grade aluminum, 2-quart capacity, \$1.80

"Mirro" aluminum Fry Pans, 10 inches in diameter \$1.79

Colonial Electric Fans, 8-inch, 3-speed, solid brass blades and guard; direct current \$14.00

Alaska "Star" Porcelain Lined Refrigerator, side icer chamber; height 45 inches, width 31 inches, depth 18 inches; ice capacity 95 lbs. \$43.00

Demonstration of the Vacuette Suction Sweeper Not electric, yet it gives a strong suction to lift up the dust, grit and ravellings, which are loosened and swept up by the revolving bristle brush. \$15.00

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Towels 37 1/2c to 75c each	Glass Toweling 25c to 50c yard
Kitchen Toweling 25c to 35c yard	Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths . . . each \$4.95
Irish Linen Damask Napkins . . . dozen \$4.85	

The above are all below prevailing prices for similar grade merchandise

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